

costs as are taxed and allowed in other criminal cases.

2. Upon affidavit being made before any Justice of the Peace that the party making such affidavit has reason to believe that adulterated alcoholic or spirituous liquors, wines, cider, beer, or other manufactured or sold, as described in the first section of this act, an order shall be issued authorizing the seizure by any officer, or by the State Gauger, and it is hereby made their duty to seize any amount not exceeding one gallon of the liquor, or other liquid, as aforesaid, for the purpose of testing the same, and the testimony of any competent chemist or examiner shall be received in any trial arising under the provisions of this act.

3. No person or persons convicted under this act shall ever be permitted again to import, sell or dispose of any alcoholic or spirituous liquors, wines, cider, beer, or other liquid used as a beverage in this State; and no license to carry on such party or parties.

4. In every judgment of conviction, under section one of this act, it shall be made a part of the judgment that, in case default be made in the payment of the judgment and costs, the defendant, or person or persons convicted by such judgment shall be imprisoned in the common jail of the county for any number of days, at the rate of one day for every two dollars of the judgment and costs; not, however, exceeding in all six months.

5. All sums of money collected under judgments for violations of the provisions of this act shall be collected as other judgments in criminal cases are now collected, and shall be paid into the County Treasury of the county where such judgment was obtained, and shall be so apart to and for the use of the Common School Fund of such county.

6. Nothing contained in this act shall apply to the compounding of drugs with alcoholic or spirituous liquors or wines by any regularly educated physician or druggist, when the same is done for medicinal purposes; but this section shall not be construed to allow the employment of any physician or druggist for the purpose of preparing such compounded preparation for use as a common beverage.

## THE POLYNESIAN.

SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1890.

### THE KING'S SPEECH TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1890.

#### NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES:—

In accordance with the Constitution, I have called you together in Legislative assembly.

It is with pleasure that I make known to you that my relations with Foreign Powers are in an amicable and satisfactory position, and to the report of my Minister of Foreign Affairs I direct your attention for information in relation to the Department under his care.

The Chief Justice in his report has given a general view of the administration of the department of law. There are some portions of the report to which I desire to give your special attention. By reference to the comparative view of convictions contained therein, you will observe that two classes of offences against the laws constitute nearly two thirds of the whole number of convictions. The inevitable effect of these offences is to demoralize and destroy the people, and I would designate as well worthy of your careful consideration and adoption, the recommendations of the Chief Justice in relation to such amendments or alterations of the existing laws as will tend to eradicate or diminish these evils.

The report of the Minister of the Interior will furnish you with full information in relation to the affairs of his department for the last two years. The financial prospects of the country, as exhibited in the report of the Minister of Finance, are satisfactory, and I would particularly direct to your favorable consideration his suggestion that provision be made for paying off outstanding liabilities as they become due. I would also call to your attention, for careful consideration, his suggestions in relation to the assessments and collection of taxes, and in relation to the transit duties; also to the proposed alteration in the mode of remunerating District Justices.

The all-important subject of Education now occupies the public mind with more than usual interest, and I particularly recommend to your favorable notice the suggestions of the President of the Board of Education, with reference to substituting English for Hawaiian schools, in so far as may be practicable, and also in relation to the granting of Government aid towards independent schools for the education and moral training of females.

Through the laudable efforts of a number of private individuals—whom I take this first public opportunity of thanking—several establishments of this latter description have been instituted during the past year; and although thus far little more than a commencement in the good work has been made, their progress has been satisfactory. I dwell on this subject, Nobles and Representatives, because our very existence as a people depends on the youthful training of the future mothers of our land, and that must not be jeopardized through lack of effort on our part.

To your careful consideration I recommend the proposed amendments to the Constitution, as passed by the last Legislature.

The "Queen's Hospital," at Honolulu, instituted for the relief of the sick and indigent, has now been in operation for nine months, and to this praiseworthy institution I direct your attention, that suitable provision in aid thereof may be made in the biennial estimates, with a view also that branch Dispensaries may be established at other places in the Kingdom.

In conclusion, Nobles and Representatives, I trust that in your deliberations on the necessary business that may come before you, that you will combine care with dispatch, and I will join with you in supplicating the Ruler of all nations for that wisdom which will best direct your efforts.

#### Queen's Hospital.

The Trustees of this institution, having concluded to build, were a long time deciding how to build, but they plan that they have now concluded to build after a plan drawn up by T. C. Heuck, Esq., and which, we are free to say, if faithfully adhered to, promises to turn out the finest public building, as well as most commodious for hospital purposes, that Honolulu will have to boast of for many years to come. The contract for building has been awarded to Mr. C. H. Lewers for \$18,500, and the building is to be erected during the present summer.

#### The 24th of May.

Queen Victoria's birthday passed off with the usual demonstrations of an official and private character. It is the forty-first year of her age, and the twenty-fourth of her reign.

## PAST WEEK.

MAY 20th.

### The Birthday of the Prince of Hawaii.

On Monday last, the good people of Honolulu went to work to enjoy themselves in that determined and emphatic manner which they know so well how to display when they set about it. The young Prince, apparently being the idol and the hope of all classes, there was a unanimity of purpose, a "pulling all together," which augured well for the future, when people shall learn to know each other better.

At 7 o'clock in the morning, a grand mass was held at the Catholic Church by his Lordship Bishop Maigret, and prayers offered for the long life, moral attainments and worldly prosperity of the young Prince, and the blessing of the King of Kings invoked upon his Royal parents.

At 8 o'clock the town and the shipping in the harbor were dressed in the colors of every country, hue and combination, and flocks of well-dressed people were seen winding their way to the Esplanade and the wharves to witness the race between the two celebrated schooners, the *Emma* and the *Nettie*. Both, built expressly for the island trade, and both, as yet, untried in the Hawaiian waters.

THE SCHOONER RACE.—This race, the most exciting one of the day, came off as agreed upon, but on different conditions than those which were published in our last week's paper. Instead of running to leeward in the direction of Barber's Point, the stake boat was to be placed in the channel between Coos Head and the Esplanade, and the schooners were to start from the bell buoy and beat up and round the stake boat and come back before the wind. There was much excitement both on Sunday and Monday before starting, and betting was even, although by the rules of yacht clubs the *Nettie* was entitled to ask odds of the *Emma*.

The *Emma*, the former having a registered measurement of 77 feet 6 inches on deck, 20 feet 6 inches beam, 7 1/2 feet depth of hold and 106 85-95 tons, and the latter, of 92 feet 9 inches in length, 21 feet 9 inches in beam, 9 feet 6 inches depth of hold and 155 9-95 tons. The hour of leaving the wharf fixed upon was 8 o'clock, but the *Nettie*, which did not arrive from Hilo till Saturday morning and had to discharge cargo on that day, was detained, taking in ballast till half-past nine, the *Emma* having proceeded outside about half an hour previous. Our reporter, who was on board the *Nettie*, and lived through the excitement, although his face was considerably burned, from exposure on the broad ocean to the raging beams of old Sol, has furnished us the following account, in which, he assures us, he "nothing exaggerates or sets down aught in malice."

On board the *Nettie* at 9 1/2 o'clock; found on board Messrs. Haddock, Richards and Waterhouse, judges, and W. C. Parke, Esq., passenger. The wharves and Esplanade, and also the few vessels which were lying at them, were crowded with people, on whose eager faces the strongest excitement was visible. The Custom House and other public buildings, also the shipping and private residences, were gaily decked with bunting of every hue and size. As the *Nettie* sailed out of the harbor, she was followed by many of the smaller craft, who were anxious to see the start. At 9:45, the *Nettie* was off the Bell buoy, and the *Emma*, which was ahead, tacked and stood down the reef towards her. She again tacked and lay to, with jib sheet to windward, when the *Nettie* tacked and stood in shore, and at 9:57 tacked to windward of the *Emma*, when, being in a satisfactory position, signals were interchanged, and at 10 both schooners were off "like leashed hounds on the slip," with the *Emma* a little ahead, but the *Nettie* to windward. They both continued on the off-shore tack, gradually opening Coos Head, when the wind failed at 10:45 the *Nettie* tacked in shore and stood for Waialae. As she drew in towards Diamond Head, the wind freshened, when the *Emma* seeing, at 11 tacked and stood ahead. At 11:20 the *Nettie* tacked off shore, the point of Diamond Head distant to leeward about 1 mile. On this off-shore tack the *Nettie* passed the *Emma* on the in-shore tack about two miles distant, the *Nettie* to windward. At 11:28, the *Nettie* tacked in shore. At 11:48 the *Emma* tacked off-shore, and as they pass each other, the same difference in their relative position exists, say two miles. At 12 the *Nettie* tacked and stood off shore, Coos Head bearing to windward about four miles distant. At 12:55 the *Emma* tacked in shore. At 12:55 the *Emma* passed to leeward of the *Nettie* on opposite tacks about 1 1/2 miles distant, having gained on the *Nettie* about half a mile. At 12:30 the *Nettie* tacked and stood in shore. At 12:36 the *Emma* tacked and stood off shore, and as the vessels pass each other, the *Emma* had reduced the distance between them to about half a mile. At 12:55 the *Nettie* tacked off shore, Coos Head 1 1/2 mile distant. At 1:15 the *Emma* tacked and stood in shore. As the schooners were now sailing on opposite tacks, it was evident to those on board the *Nettie* that they would come very near when passing, and at 1:30 it did not admit of a doubt, for at this time had the *Emma* luffed and the *Nettie* tacked in shore, a collision would have been inevitable. Our reporter not being much of an expert in schooner sailing, was seen at this time ramming his tablets in his pocket and looking for a dry spot in the water, wherein to jump, had the "irrepressible conflict" come about. Some conversation now ensued between the judges on board of each vessel when the *Emma* wore and stood before the wind. Seeing that the *Nettie* did the same, and both setting all sail went off for the Bell buoy, the *Emma* about a dozen lengths ahead. At 2:20 the *Nettie* was abreast of Diamond Head, making 49 minutes from two miles to windward of Coos Head to this point. At 2:42 the *Emma* hoisted her signal that she was abreast of the bell buoy, and at 2:45 the *Nettie* passed it, and so ended the schooner race of that day.

We have endeavored in this statement to give an exact account of the affair as it appeared to our reporter. On technical points throughout, he appealed to the nautical men on board, and the distances are those which were confirmed by them. We regret that the whole ground was not gone over, as it would have settled much discussion and showed who was the victor. *Palmum ferat qui meruit.* On entering the harbor, the *Nettie* was enthusiastically cheered by the assembled crowds, and when the decision of the judges (one dissenting—Capt. John Meek) was known, viz, that in the race that day the *Emma* had beaten the *Nettie*, it was dangerous to be safe to any one supporting it. It has been finally ruled, however, that all bets stand off, and the question of their sailing qualities yet remains *in statu quo.*

THE REGATTA.—Immediately after the schooners had returned, the regatta came off at 3 1/2 P. M., the course selected being from two stake boats placed a little to the Northward of the dwelling house on Samner's reef to a boat anchored in the bight nearly abreast of Fisherman's Point, and back again, the whole distance computed at about a mile. Four whaleboats and four gigs started on this race; the boats manned by five and the gigs by six oars. After a race of unusual interest and fairness, Mr. D. Foster's *gig Quick Step*, built here by Messrs. Johnson & Foster, ship carpenters and boat builders, and pulled by Hawaiian rowers, returned to the starting point several lengths ahead of her competitors, and won the first prize, the *Prince's* cup and the

stakes of her class (\$84). The second prize, the Club cup and the stakes of that class (\$24) was awarded to the whaleboat *Maid of Australia*, which, report says, was procured ashore and pulled by picked men from the English bark *Isle of France*.

THE CANOE RACE.—No sooner was the boat race over than the canoes, six in number, started to run over the same course as the boats in the previous race. This was a new feature in the sports of the day, and, in fact, in a Hawaiian sports of any kind since the times when the canoe and the surf-board were household words in *Hawaii nei*, and synonyms with strength and litheness. The prize run for was a purse of \$50, which was won by a canoe owned by the King and pulled by five fishermen, some of whom might have handled the paddle in the days of Kamehameha the Great.

GENERAL REMARKS, ACCIDENTS, &c.—The day was one of those bland, sunny days with a strong, fresh trade wind sweeping through the air, bursting through the tree-tops and shaking windows and awnings, as if it had a business there. Throughout the forenoon the country people were pouring into town from the remotest quarters of the islands. The sidewalks crowded with foot passengers; a motion, motion, no matter where, seemed the order of the day. But toward three o'clock in the afternoon this living current of human beings began to set westward to the Esplanade with a resistless force; for the news had spread that the racing schooners were coming back and the people's favorite had been reported as having been ahead.

At a little after 3 P. M. their Majesties arrived on the Esplanade, and having taken their place under the pavilion extemporized on the roof of the new Custom House, the Regatta came off as above described. When the various races were ended, the multitude dispersed through the streets, and that sort of indeterminate and furious riding commenced which has rendered Honolulu so famous in the Pacific.

The day ended, as such days generally end, with here and there a contusion or a dislocation of a joint from contact while riding fast, though we have not heard of any accident proving fatal.

Of the liberties taken or conceded for that day, we would speak as tenderly as possible, but we must speak or stultify our own consciences. We can easily perceive the utter impossibility of enforcing the liquor taboo on such days as the above, with from 12 to 15,000 natives collected in that crowded "Honolulu beer." But we can not perceive why the accused "Honolulu beer" should be the reserved beverage wherewith to poison the natives morally and physically "in honor of the Prince's birthday." And that there should be bar-keepers, who on such occasions would take advantage of the devotees of a law which, strange to say, finds its only advocates in the ranks of the teetotalist, is but a poor compliment to that public opinion which pretends to be liberal and tolerant and conservative withal.

#### The Opening of the Legislature.

On Wednesday last, at noon, His Majesty was pleased, in the Hall of the Legislative Session of 1890 in person, to open the Legislature.

The Royal Speech, which we publish elsewhere, is one of those clear and concise effusions which go directly to the point and have not a word to spare. In surveying the condition of the country, under its various aspects, His Majesty finds mostly cause to congratulate the hopes and himself on the progress made and the people held out. The acknowledgment which he made to those truly noble and devoted ladies and gentlemen, who have entered upon the arduous task and the solemn responsibility of female education in this country, was earnest of his every deep interest, and as a grateful and dignified return, on his part, to those alluded to, to which and after which, we hope the Legislature will not fail to add the material comfort of a more liberal appropriation than what as yet appears on the estimates of expenditures.

His Majesty thinks that the financial exhibit of the Minister of Finance shows a satisfactory result, and hopes that provision will be made to pay off the outstanding debt of the Government. Every sensible man, in saying amen to that aspiration, will do so in the firm hope that no new debts will be incurred, and that, with a year and a half or two years impending commercial depression before us, we may have the grace as well as the prudence to follow the ancient maxim of political economy, "Eme, non quod opus est, sed quod necesse est." (Buy, not what you want, but what you need.)

The spacious Hall of the Supreme Court was filled with spectators, ladies and gentlemen, and among the visitors in the wing reserved for the House of Nobles, were four of the Japanese Officers from the corvette *Candimarruh*, arrived that very morning, and who will thus be enabled to carry home with them the first practical knowledge of how monarchs and subjects meet in free and constitutional countries.

#### College Exercises.

The annual examination of the students at Oahu College was held on the 23d and 24th inst., and on Thursday evening the 24th inst., the usual rhetorical exercises of the students came off at the Forest Street Church, before a large and select audience.

Viewed as indices of mental culture and artistic skill, as literary mile-stones on the onward and upward path of the mind, all the orations were most creditable, both in composition and delivery; but with two especially were we much pleased—perhaps delighted would be the proper word. The one was upon "Hawaii-nei," by Mr. J. P. Cooke, and the other upon "Decay," by Mr. H. H. Parker. The first was a fervid, impassioned, spirit-stirring appeal; the other was an elegant, soul-subduing description, full of rich imagery and touches of true pathos.

Several of these compositions breathed the true catholic spirit of a University education, while one or two betrayed the doctrinal ground tones of the Seminary.

On occasions like this, criticism is at rest, and what we, therefore, are going to say will apply to the teachers rather than to the students. We would then call their attention to the abrupt manner in which each exercise generally ended, *in media voce* if not *in media res*. We are not aware that the rules of rhetoric demand it, but we are sure that grace of action forbids it.

But the exercise which awakened the greatest sympathy and drew the most applause, was that sweetest of Mendelssohn's songs, "I would that my Love," &c., sung by Miss Mary A. Cooke and Miss Ellen Armstrong. It was the gem of the evening.

#### The last and Awful.

Our anxious Commercial Reporter, who has an eye to business, asking one of O. F. M., last week, if he had any sales to report for the week, was answered, "yes, the largest of the season." Rep. takes out his memorandum-book and asks with care, "What is it?" "The reply is," "the sale about the Heenan and Baynes fight." Rep. is seen to leave, whistling "Blue Bonnets over the Border."

#### Court News.

On Thursday the Admiral of his Imperial Majesty of Japan visited officially the King's Ministers, by a special delegation of two officers of rank, the Admiral himself being unable to come on shore, owing to the necessity of his superintending the arrangements for the prompt despatch of the steamer "Candimarruh." The officers he delegated, after their visit to the King's Ministers, were specially charged to express the Admiral's great desire to pay his personal respects, and present his officers to his Majesty before his departure, if the King, taking into consideration his limited time, could so arrange as to receive his visit.

The King was pleased to appoint Friday, at 11 A. M., for the reception of the Admiral.

At 10 A. M. on that day, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, for himself and colleagues, returned the visit of the Admiral. He was received with the most marked courtesy, the Admiral explaining that as the *Candimarruh* was lying at the wharf he could not salute.

Commander Brooke, of the U. S. schooner "Pennimore Cooper," had the courtesy to inform the Minister of Foreign Affairs, by the previous mail, of the intended visit of the "Candimarruh," and of the high rank of the Admiral on board, as well as of the rank of the other officers.

On Friday it pleased His Majesty the King to grant an audience, at 11 A. M., to Kim-moo-ra-se-to-no-cami, Admiral of his Imperial Majesty of Japan, and Commander-in-Chief of his Imperial Majesty's Naval Forces in the Pacific Ocean.

The Admiral was presented to the King by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who afterwards presented to his Majesty, Yeo-seo-oea-uwao-hae and Na-ca-no-ma-Mungere, Officers of his Staff, and Hoo-ko-so-yn, Ukeoki and Si-tow Tomasau, Officers of his Household.

The Admiral expressed his thanks to his Majesty for the honor of the audience, and for the kindness and courtesy with which his Imperial Majesty's steamer *Candimarruh* had been treated, and his hope that a treaty might be made regulating the friendly intercourse of two nations so contiguous to each other.

The King assured the Admiral that his policy being peace and friendship with all nations, he was glad to see the flag of his Imperial Majesty of Japan in his waters, and to welcome the Admiral and his officers to his kingdom. He requested the Admiral to inform the Emperor that he desired the most friendly relations with his empire; that from the contiguity of the two nations, he looked forward to a mutually profitable commercial intercourse between them, and desired a treaty to regulate that intercourse and perpetuate friendly relations of mutual respect, friendship and advantage forever. The King added that all Japanese subjects thrown upon the shores of his islands by misfortune at sea, had been treated with the utmost kindness, and that his wish was to treat them all in future with the kindness and hospitality extended to the subjects of the most favored nation.

The Admiral and the Officers of his Suite, seemed much pleased with these sentiments of his Majesty. The Admiral expressed much regret, that having to sail so soon, he could not receive his Majesty on board in a proper manner, but expressed the hope that he would soon make another visit to this kingdom.

After the Admiral with his suite had taken leave of the King, the Captain of the steamer, Kats-in-taro, with his chief officers, arrived, and were presented to his Majesty, who received them in the most courteous manner. They were shown over the Palace.

At the reception the King was attended by the Chancellor and Chief Justice, Mr. Allen, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and David Kalakaua.

#### Rather Mysterious.

The bark *Cynthia*, of H-moula, returned on Tuesday last from a whaling voyage on the Coast of California, and last from Mazatlan, under singular or mysterious circumstances. It reported here that Capt. Sherman, the Master of the *Cynthia*, had fallen in love with a Spanish girl on the coast and had sold some 80 or 90 barrels of oil of the 700 bbls caught this season, beside some \$1000 worth of other articles. Having proceeded to Mazatlan, the ship was detained there some time, until she finally was sent out to sea under command of the last mate, to return in 15 or 20 days to Mazatlan. The mate, believing that the Captain intended to dispose of both vessel and cargo to the injury of the owners, held a consultation on board, and instead of going back to Mazatlan, bore away for Honolulu, where they arrived, as before related, and gave up the vessel to her owners.

Such in brief is the substance of the depositions sworn to before a notary public here, by Mr. Lowe, first mate, and Mr. Hughes, second mate of the *Cynthia*.

As Mazatlan is in possession of a U. S. Consul, an English and a French Consul, either of whom would undoubtedly, on application, attend to the interests of Hawaiian citizens, and as, moreover, Mazatlan is on the direct highway of civilized and regular intercourse, we expect in due time to learn what has become of Capt. Sherman and the motives which led him to proceedings resulting so unfavorably to himself.

#### Barber-ized and Civilized.

The proper cultivation of the beard has been the study of mankind from time immemorial. The Barber has been the depository of state secrets and under such monarchs as Louis XI., Oliver le Daim, his barber (see Quentin Durward) played a most important part in the history of France.

He is the only person who can write a man's nose with impunity. Seated in a comfortable chair, with a clean napkin under the chin, with savory lather on the face, and one of Rodgers' razors gliding gently over it, one is apt to overlook the fact that two fingers, unctuous to the feeling, are gently grasping the most prominent feature of a man's face, and with the shave, the insulter giving him the latest news or morning scandal. And then, too, after the shave, that Bogie's Hyperion Fluid dropped upon the caput, and with gentle manipulation scattered through the hair, the latter to be afterwards adorned with the friseur's skill. We are led to this train of thought by noticing that Voelker has moved from his old rooms to a larger and more airy one next door, and those who do not believe the truth of what we advance, let them call and see for themselves.

#### On the First Page.

The foreign news by the *Candimarruh*, in 35 days from Liverpool.

Also an extract from the *Alta California*, with an act passed by the California Legislature for the prevention of the sale of adulterated liquors, which act we honestly recommend to the unprejudiced consideration of our own Legislature. The inspection of liquor is becoming the rule of the day, and how much longer shall we be an exception, that Honolulu may flourish?

#### Two Days Later from California.

By the arrival yesterday afternoon of the clipper ship *Flying Mist*, Capt. Linnell, we have received San Francisco papers (daily) to March 10. They contain no later news from Europe or from New York than what we received by the *Candimarruh*, of April 18 and 28 respectively. Except the confirmation of the prize fight having taken place, as reported, and the appointment of Douglas by the Charleston Convention, there was nothing specially interesting. Mr. Schriber, of Palu renown, in San Francisco, had been awarded a diploma, and special premium by the California State Fair, Sept. 13, 1889.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL AGENT.—We learn from our San Francisco exchanges that the Admiral of the Japanese Corvete *Candimarruh* has appointed Mr. Charles Wolcott Brooks Commercial Agent for Japan in California. The appointment of Consul would have been conferred, but for the fact that the Admiral lacked the power. He stated, however, that the Emperor would probably make the appointment hereafter.

#### Naval.

The Japanese steam Corvete *Candimarruh*, Capt. Kats Cinaro, left San Francisco on the 8th inst. Had good weather on the passage down; steamed only three days. She is a pretty, bark-rigged propeller, of about 472 tons measurement and 100 horse power, and mounts twelve guns; four long 32s, six 32s carronades, and 2 swivels. She has 14 officers, (besides the Admiral and Captain,) and 60 petty officers, seamen and marines. In addition to her regular crew there are 4 American quartermasters and their cook, it being the duty of the former to take the weather wheel, or to con the ship. They are still in the U. S. service, having been wrecked in the *Finmore Cooper*, and will leave the steamer on her return to Japan. They draw their pay from the U. S. Government and have their own provisions on board. The navigating, engineering, and in fact all other duty is performed by Japanese alone, who have shown themselves capable of rapidly acquiring our western civilization. All orders relating to the working of the vessel are in Dutch. As near as we can understand, the Japanese Navy now comprises 46 sailing vessels and 5 steamers. The latter were built, 4 by the Dutch and 1 by the English. The *Kandimarruh* is the flag ship of Admiral Timurah-Seito-no-Kami. (Timurah, Prince or Lord of Seto.)

#### To whom does it belong?

The *Advertiser* remarks upon the "religious disputations" which it says were held in the Catholic Church yard on Sunday last, between Protestants and Catholics, and which "became a disturbance to the service of the Fort Street Church."

We regret to see that the connecting rod of cause and effect has not yet been naturally in the *Advertiser's* sanctum, or it would naturally have asked, what was the cause of such disputations and such disturbance. And it would have learned that professed Protestants are frequently entering the Catholic premises on a Sunday, seeking and provoking religious disputations with the members of that profession, and that as either side grows warm in debate the loudness of speech increases in proportion.

It is said that not a few of these Hawaiian John Knox-es have finished by arguing themselves into a conversion to Catholicism. But that is a point for the *Hokulea*.

As soon as those peripatetic Protestants shall have learned to mind their own business, or shall have been all converted, the disturbance to the Fort Street Church will probably cease.

#### Bluff.

After the unsatisfactory result of the schooner race on Wednesday last, some of the tallest talking upon nautical affairs seemed to have taken possession of the lower part of the town. Wherever two or three convened together, there the merits of the schooners and the conduct of the race were discussed with a vehemence and positiveness that soon threatened to divide the town in two factions. On Tuesday morning a challenge appeared, signed by T. Spencer and A. J. Cartwright, offering on the *Nettie* \$500 that she would be the first to anchor at Hilo, provided that the same respective captains were to sail the schooners and no interested parties to go in them. That challenge was objected to, on account of the provision made, and was not taken up, but on Wednesday a counter challenge appeared, signed by J. M. Green, offering \$2,000 on the *Emma* *Royle*, to run to Hilo and back, not stopping at Lahaina, and without any provisions whatever; the challenge to be held good for a month. This last has not yet been taken up, and as both the schooners have departed on their respective packet routes, there is the possibility of a calm supervening until their return.

#### The Ice, and What Came of it.

The last ice-fake in the Honolulu ice house has been served out to its customers. It seems that it does not pay to be in the ice business here—at least so we are informed by Mr. Boston, to whom this town owes the first systematic attempt to procure a regular supply of this tropical necessity of life. We learn however that a correspondence has been entered into with the Russian American Company at Sitka to supply the place, but that, as yet, no answer has been received. It may be that there have been "going over the river after water;" and if Northwest ice can be laid down here cheaper and at more frequent and regular intervals, than from Boston, there can be little doubt of the consumption here. It is to be hoped that no ill effects will accrue to the Legislature, now assembled, from the ill-timed stoppage of the supply of this cooling recipe for hot heads.

#### Soda-Water.

Mr. Geo. McLean having purchased the apparatus and et ceteras appertaining to the manufacture of soda-water, lately belonging to Mr. W. Kinney, will commence the business at his store on Nuuanu Street next week. Lovers of a cool and healthy beverage, now that the ice is gone, will please take notice.

#### Acknowledgements.

Ours are due to Messrs. McRuer and Merrill, J. W. Sullivan, Chas. Wolcott Brooks and W. Frank Ladd for late favors per *Candimarruh*. Also to Capt. Linnell of the *Flying Mist* and Mr. H. M. Whitney of Honolulu, for late papers by the last named vessel.

#### Robbery.

The store of Mr. Robert Love, on Nuuanu street, was burglariously entered sometime last night and robbed of a small amount of cash that was in the till, a box of cigars and some other articles of trifling value.

#### Religious Notice.

A sermon will be preached at the Bethel, next Sabbath morning (27th inst.) by Rev. John McClay, in behalf of the Hawaiian Bible and Tract Society; after which a collection will be taken up for said Society.

#### Strange Coins.

We notice by our San Francisco Exchanges that gilded Japanese itabae have been taken there for \$4, while their value is merely nominal.—A word to our shopkeepers we trust will suffice.

#### Family Names.

Sometime ago we referred to a subject which at present would be a convenience, and in a future time would become a necessity, namely, the adoption of family and surnames among the native population. At present the most admirable confusion, or patriarchal simplicity exists on the assessors lists, the census tables or the court of records, because not only do the people lack distinctive names of family, as well as of individuals within the family, but many have in the most innocent manner, a set of aliases or double names, and make themselves known by one name in one place or at one time of the year, and by another name at another place or time. So long as that want continues, one patent accessory to the elevation and progress of the human kind lies dormant also. We refer to that pride of family by which the poorest parent becomes the venerated ancestor of a progeny whose common name ascends to him, and links them together. It is an old by-word to say of a man, that "his parents were so poor, they could not give him a name," and if it was not taken from this country, it certainly applies remarkably well to it. Our people have been progressing in civilization, painfully but rapidly; but that civilization is as yet a common band without individual application or responsibility; and the shame of a bad act, or the praise of a good one, will have no influence to deter or encourage where the repute of that act does not recoil on the family.

In this, as in some other things, we have begun at the wrong end, and must now stop to reverse the loom or make haste to pick up some of the straggling threads which past weavers neglected or ignored. We built up Christian associations and political institutions with a rapidity that "astonished the natives;" and charmed the foreigner, and we made as much noise over it as an old hen over a new laid egg. We began by modernizing and improving the Government of the country to the latest notion of constitutional perfection, but we are only just now beginning to perceive that the security of such a government lies in the free and unfettered action of communal institutions, and that the character of such institutions themselves depend upon the family groupings which compose them. Let us now then begin with the family—let us give it a name, that it may know itself and its responsibility to public opinion for the possession of that name, as much as its responsibility to the law for the possession of its freedom.

#### "A Rose by any other name."

An Episcopal minister in Boston recently preached a sermon in favor of free churches as against pewed establishments. The pewed system—L. Shute, out Lazarus and lets Drive in. 2. Is at war with the universal invitations of the Gospel. 3. Makes the house of God the house of Merchandise. 4. It is an anomaly unsanctioned by nature, Scripture, or primitive antiquity, and unknown till the sixteenth century.—Exchange.

We recommend the above, to the consideration of those money making establishments, that make access to the house of God, a subject of barter, an incentive to pride, and an occasion for envy. A "season ticket" at a church is, in nothing but the name, different from a season ticket at a theater; and the same worldly feelings which prompt to the one lie probably at the bottom of the other.

#### Another Boat Race.

On Wednesday last, Mr. D. Foster received a challenge from Mr. D. Kalakaua (and not His Majesty, as reported in the last P. C. *Advertiser*) to run His Majesty's six-oared gig *A. Advertiser* to the *Quickstep*, modelled and built by Mr. Foster, for a stake of \$100. The challenge was promptly accepted, and resulted in the *A*